New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1347. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible]

Condition of the Wounded—A Second Visit to the Wreck.

Continuation and Close of the Exchange Hotel Investigation.

VERDICT OF THE JURY

THE FLAGMAN REPRIMANDED.

THE COMPANY CENSURED

[illegible]

A. Kroon? is convalescent. He will soon be out.

All the others are doing well.

[illegible]

At 4 o'clock yesterday the Railroad Commissioners [illegible] is still with his patients at Poughkeepsie, and one of the reporters of the TIMES, accompanied by Mr. SLOAN, the President, Mr. SYKES, the Superintendent, Mr. COMB [illegible] and other officers of the road, went by a special train to the place where the accident occurred [illegible]

[illegible]

Nov. 1, 1834.
Married, in the Cathedral, Canterbury,
JAMES GORDON, 93d Regiment,
to
MARIA CAROLINE ENGLAND,
By me, G. P. MARRIOTT?, Secretary.

[illegible]

dle, from Patrick McGowan, for quarrying; a long document about building a court-house. Among the memoranda in the wallet were: "Mr. Adam Gordon, No. 33 Union-terrace, Aberdeen;" "Michael McCoy, care of Wilson Tanner, Woodstock, Canada West, son of"—there the writing is unintelligible—besides various others, more or less obscure. But the most interesting of the documents found in the wallet was a letter directed to "Mr. George Gordon, No. 754 Lombard-street, Philadelphia," of which the following is a copy:

[illegible]

I remain truly, your affectionate brother,
JAMES GORDON.

[illegible]

This letter, it will be seen, is not dated, and was probably written with the intention of being mailed before the writer had finished his lodgings in New-York City. On the discovery of this letter a telegraphic message was at once sent by the coroner to Mr. George Gordon, No. 754 Lombard-st., and also to Mr. Joseph Miller, No. 219 Canal-st., whose name frequently occurs among the papers of the deceased, notifying them of the death of James Gordon, &c. An answer was requested, but none was received when our Reporter left Poughkeepsie at 7½ P. M. last evening.

[illegible]

Witness resumed—The rule I have just read, applies to any trains behind time; in the running directions, a train should never move forward until the preceding train has started ten minutes in advance; [illegible]

[illegible]

that which they were called to investigate, led to great excitement in the public mind, and that in consequence people were too apt to be led away by impulse, and make charges and accusations which in their cooler moments, and under less excitement they would not do. He cautioned the Jurors to look at the matter calmly, but thoroughly, and render such a verdict as the evidence in the case warranted, whatever might be the result.

At the inquest held at the Court-house, and presided over by Coroner Collins, not much evidence other than that had before the "Exchange House Jury," was adduced. [illegible]

[illegible]

Verdict of Coroner [illegible] Jury.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

The following is the verdict of the Jury [illegible]

"The Jury find that James Gordon and Elizabeth Hurlburt came to their death in a collision on the *Hudson River Railroad, caused by the Poughkeepsie* way-train running into the rear of the Albany Express on the afternoon of the 9th inst., about two miles south of the Poughkeepsie station; that the accident was mainly the result of the most gross stupidity on the part of the flagman stationed at this point, who, instead of attending to the signal when notified, remaining at his post, or going further north, as he had time to do, and then displaying the red flag to warn the approaching Poughkeepsie train, left his proper position and proceeded south towards the standing express train, until sent back by the conductor. While we regard the police system adopted by the Hudson River Railroad Company, of placing flagmen along the line, for the protection of life and property, as worthy of the highest commendation, at the same time we regard the Company as deserving of severe censure, by employing men incompetent to fill the position.

We also find that the Poughkeepsie train remained at the station only five or six minutes after the express had left, [illegible] ed with great danger. We believe that the engineer of the Poughkeepsie train used his utmost efforts to [illegible]

This Jury exonerate the Conductor and Engineers of the express train from all blame, believing that they acted wisely and promptly in endeavoring to prevent the collision.

WILLIAM B. FANNING, Foreman.
ROBT. L. [illegible] E. C. ANDRUS,
[illegible] C. H. [illegible]
OLIVER H. [illegible] G. B. [illegible]
O. H. [illegible]

Visits to the Wounded.

[illegible]

During the afternoon I embraced a favorable opportunity for visiting the wounded.

At the Exchange House we found Mr. and Mrs. R[illegible] and her two children. Mrs. ROBERTS has slight internal injuries, and some severe bruises, [illegible] children are in the same room. One, a beautiful girl of seven years, appears to be seriously, and, I fear, fatally injured. She has been blind from her birth, but the physicians have lately expressed a hope that the sight of her right eye might eventually be restored. On that eye she has a frightful gash, penetrating the ball, which is coming out, and destroying the lingering hope that she will ever have the blessing of sight. Her face and hands are also bruised, and she gives evidence of having inhaled hot air or steam.

A boy of four years, a brother of the last, seems to be much bruised about the face and hands, but I could not detect any evidence of internal injuries. The little fellow says "it hurts," in response to any question that you ask him, and yet he smiles pleasantly through the bandages and strips of plaster that almost entirely cover his plump cheeks.

Mr. ROBERTS was in the car with his wife and his two children, but he was not injured.

Mrs. CAMPBELL is also at the same house. She is near 65 years of age. She has some external bruises, from which she appears to be suffering much. Her advanced age will render her recovery very slow, but she is not seriously injured. Her *daughter, in the same car, did not at first feel* any pain, but to-day she complains of a soreness in the lungs, which she thinks results from her having inhaled hot air.

Miss [illegible], at the same house, appears to be much bruised about the head and hands, but not seriously. She is in good spirits, and evidently recovering.

At the private residence of Mr. HOPKINS we found Capt. [illegible], the most marred and disfigured of all those who survived the crash. He has several ribs broken, his right ankle much jammed, and his left shoulder bruised and so stiff as to prevent his raising his hand to his mouth. He also has one or two skin bruises on his face. A true philosopher he is, for, though evidently suffering severely, he maintains his composure and his accustomed good humor. To our expression of sorrow at the extent of his wounds, he answered: "Yes, they are pretty bad, but I suppose they are the chances of the country, and I must not complain." He will recover but slowly, and, at best, but a partial recovery may be hoped for.

Miss GARDINER, at the house of Mr. [illegible], and Mr. [illegible], also at the same house, are not seriously injured. Bruised and cut, but fortunately no bones are broken, as at first feared, and their speedy recovery, so as to be able to remove to this City, is hopefully anticipated.

At the Exchange Hotel is Miss BLANCHARD. Her sight is not fatally injured, as at first supposed, but one of her ankle bones is broken; her face is much bruised, and one of her fingers is out of joint.

Mrs. HULL is more seriously injured than at first supposed. She is in much pain, and appears to suffer more to-day than she did yesterday.

Mrs. GORDON, the wife of the gentleman whose body was so terribly mutilated, has been delirious since the accident until this morning. She has improved rapidly to-day. I believe she is yet unconscious of the extent of her loss.

Mr. DEWEY, an old resident of Poughkeepsie, was in the second car, with his daughter. He was buried beneath the ruins, while the daughter escaped almost uninjured. Her first thought was to assist her father, and with a strength almost superhuman, she engaged in removing the wreck, and by her example inciting others to the most untiring efforts. She at last had the satisfaction of rescuing her father, but so unmindful of herself had she been, as hardly to know that she had frozen both of her feet so badly, that amputation of some of the toes will be necessary. Where do the records of the battle-field exhibit more devoted courage than was displayed by this heroic girl?

Whenever we went we heard free mention made of the untiring exertions of Messrs. SLOAN and SYKES, the President and Superintendent of the Road, who have paid unceasing attention to the wants of the unfortunate sufferers. [illegible]

against almost every conceivable danger. Mr. SYKES has labored assiduously, for the past year, to enforce a strict observance of these rules, [illegible]

Nor have the citizens of Poughkeepsie been backward in their efforts to aid the wounded. Mrs. SAWYER, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], and Miss BROWN, at the Exchange Hotel, Mrs. [illegible], of the [illegible] House, and Mrs. [illegible], have devoted their entire time to the care of their unfortunate fellow beings.

One pleasant side of such catastrophes is the warm-heartedness which they develop. [illegible] the citizens of Poughkeepsie have bravely and faithfully attested their kindness and hospitality.

POSTSCRIPT.

No Verdict by the other Jury.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, Jan. 12—3 A. M.

The other inquisition, before Coroner COLLINS, into the late dreadful railroad accident near this city, is not yet concluded. The Jury have been deliberating on the verdict since last evening, but [illegible] yet agreed upon one, and there is no probability of their doing so for some hours. X.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Night Session in the House of Representatives.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1856—3 A. M.

A night session in the House of Representatives is an occasion peculiar to itself. I know of nothing else like it anywhere. The great hall, as you know, is lighted by an immense chandelier, whose hundreds of jets of flame, and as numerous crystal pendants, look down this morning upon a scene of mingled confusion and excitement, difficult to describe. Even at this late (or early) hour, nearly two hundred members are present. I cannot say they are "in their seats," as the phrase goes. Some are at their desks. Here and there may be seen a sleepy member, who [illegible] between the votes, but is sure of a rouse from some of the more wakeful [illegible] is called. Some recline upon the sofas in the lobbies, napping it until wanted for work. Half a dozen (not one who votes for Mr. BANKS, I am happy to say) have been indulging freely in strong waters, [illegible] they may make merry over the scene of degradation.

Half the members are on their feet, counseling in little knots, or crowding to the vacant space in front of the Clerk's desk [illegible] The Clerk, with a "modesty" which looks very like timidity, [illegible] merry laughter ring out from all over the hall at brief intervals. I have witnessed many a night session here during the last ten years, however, but none equaling this in good temper, or which did not exhibit much more of bad feeling.

There is little to be said of the proceedings of the day and evening past, beyond what the telegraph report has given you. Mr. [illegible], of Penn., following the suggestion of a speech made by Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, fell away from Mr. BANKS, for whom he has been steadily voting, because that gentleman would not rise in the House and proclaim himself a present member of the American Party. If Mr. [illegible] knows any man who can be elected after standing up in the House to be catechised upon all sides and on all questions, he had better trot him out, for I am inclined to think that man has failed to make the acquaintance of the body heretofore. If Mr. [illegible] wanted a pretext for voting against Mr. BANKS, it would have been more complimentary to his political acumen to find some other than this.

The last vote taken to-night, on ordering the main question to be put on the resolution to elect Mr. ORR temporary speaker, is deemed a close test *of the ability of the opposition to coalesce against* Mr. BANKS. It is not believed that any more perfect coalition can be formed against him, even under the pressure of the plurality resolution, than was brought to bear in favor of the ORR resolution. Certainly, no "straggler" who voted against the latter can be expected to vote for Mr. RICHARDSON, under any circumstances; but as the struggle will probably be ended, one way or another, before this reaches you, it is idle to speculate.

When SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, was called upon to vote on the ORR proposition, he briefly addressed the House, pointedly rebuking the inconsistency of the Fuller men and "scattering," who coalesce on every question save the direct ballot for Speaker, and forcibly presenting the responsibility of those who aid in putting a "temporary" Speaker in the Chair, who, once there, will never be displaced. Mr. COLFAX is a pleasant speaker, a ready *and forcible debater, and wise tactition.* These qualities make him a valuable representative, and cannot fail to give him a very prominent position upon the Republican side of the House when the general business of the session is taken up.

I learn that Mr. HAMILTON G. FANT, a gentleman of standing and capital, and well known to many of your readers, has recently associated himself as a partner in the Banking House of SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE & Co., of this city. S.

P. S.—*Five O'Clock A. M.*—The House is still in session, without having made any sensible progress towards a solution of the Speakership difficulty. Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, who intended to move the plurality resolution, failed to do so simply because two Democrats, who were pledged to vote for it with him, had found two BANKS men to pair off with, and were absent from the hall. Thus, *four votes for the proposition would be lost if the* resolution were to be pressed before the return of *the absentees. Here is an instance of the way in* which "pairing off" operates against us. There is *no excuse for it,* and gentlemen who profess to be Republicans, but whose names are not found recorded in the Yea and Nay lists taken during this night session, should be held to strict accountability by their constituents. I state what I know when I assert that Mr. BANKS would have been elected by a majority vote four hours ago, if his professed friends had been at their posts, as they should have been. Four of the six votes which Mr. BANKS needed on the last ballot could have been had from the "scattering," whenever wanted to elect. This would have reduced his necessities to two votes only, and I think it is safe to count upon five Democrats who would have left the hall without pairing off, had Republicans refused them that aid and comfort. As usual, the North is cursed with fainting men. These are not troops to be relied upon in such a contest as the present. S.

☞ The Annual meeting of the Directresses and Managers of the Woman's Hospital Association, will be held at No. [illegible] and the regular anniversary which will be public some time next week.

☞ The Clionian Society, of the New-York Free Academy, hold a public anniversary on Thursday evening, at the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Twenty-second street. A crowded house and a good time, of course.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

PRESENT ASPECT OF THE PEACE QUESTION IN EUROPE.

Will Russia Accept the Austrian Proposals?

THE TREATY BETWEEN SWEDEN AND THE ALLIES.

OMAR PASHA'S RECENT VICTORY.

Particulars of the Surrender of Kars.

More About the Danish Sound Dues.

The Canada arrived at Boston at an early hour yesterday morning, and her mails reached this City the same afternoon. From our foreign files we make such extracts as are of interest.

[illegible] off Ballycotton, Ireland, she spoke the Collins steamship *Atlantic*, bound to Liverpool.

Spoke Oct. 16, [illegible] ship *George Williams*, [illegible] days from New-York for Akyab; Dec. 6, [illegible] Emerald Isle, from Liverpool for New-York; Nov. 18, [illegible] Frigate Bird, from Foo Chow Foo for London.

Captain LANG, of the steamship *Canada*, reports that the passage he has just made was the most stormy he ever knew. On the 29th ult., in lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], encountered a terrific hurricane, which lasted from 12 o'clock at night till 6 o'clock the next morning. The paddle-boxes of the *Canada* were considerably damaged by the force of the sea, and the officers of the deck were forced to the masts to maintain their position.

We have no news of interest from the Crimea beyond the telegraphic notice already published of a hurricane which had done considerable damage. Owing to some strictures made by Mr. RUSSELL in the *Times* on drunkenness in the army, and his advising the withdrawal of soldiers' field allowance, his house was attacked by the red-coats, and serious consequences might have ensued but for the arrival of the picket.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the main force at Odessa will be removed to Nicolaieff. The Czar has ordered a concentration of forces on all the strong positions of the Black Sea and the Baltic.

It is reported that Prince PASKIEWITSCH is dead.

Letters from St. Petersburgh state that it was always intended to act merely on the defensive against OMAR PACHA. It is not supposed that the fall of Kars will make any change in his plan, but that General MOURAVIEFF will make that place his winter quarters. They hope at St. Petersburg that General MOURAVIEFF will disconcert OMAR PACHA's schemes by threatening Erzeroum.

There is still a talk of Austria's laying resolutions before the Frankfort Diet, in relation to the Eastern question. As Austria and Prussia have both recommended peace, it is not improbable that the Frankfort Diet might be brought to address Russia to the same effect.

The Russian Loan has been a complete failure on the Bourse, [illegible]

The Crimean correspondent of the London *Herald*, writing from the camp, says:

[illegible]

The London *Post* says:

"The country will experience much satisfaction, [illegible]

"The Queen has transmitted to that lady a jewelled ornament of great beauty, [illegible]

The London papers publish an abstract of the treaty between the Allies and Sweden. It was telegraphed in full from Halifax, and has already appeared in our columns.

The Daily News city article, dated Friday evening, Dec. 28, says:

"*On the Stock Exchange business continues* greatly restricted at present, pending the receipt of intelligence from St. Petersburg. General opinion *is decidedly adverse to the probabilities of peace,* but the influential buyers whose operations have of late formed so remarkable a feature, maintain their position, and still afford great support to prices."

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

The Flunkeyism of Americans in Europe—How Mrs. Jones got to be a Count, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. [illegible], 1855.

[illegible]

I have already told you of the [illegible] of Americans for the title of *Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur*. The flunkeyism of Americans in Europe is an old story of which, perhaps, your readers are tired. But I will venture to give them one more instance [illegible] For the sake of his friends, [illegible] I shall place him under the disguise of simple George Jones.

[illegible]

I was seated the other day in the bureau of the American Legation, when a gentleman [illegible]

[illegible]

THE COUNT JOANNES.

[illegible]

...to the barrier which the Western Powers have set up against the onward march of the ambitious Northern State—that she is resolved with them that the balance of power in Europe shall not be disturbed.

Many of our readers will, no doubt, remember that this question rose darkly and ominously on the world in 1852. The attention of Statesmen, now fixed on the great theatre of the East, was then bent anxiously on the North, and the insidious applications of Russia for the advantage of which we have spoken were looked at with the distrust and apprehension which they deserved. The pretence of Russia for the proposition which she made of an exchange of territory, giving her one of the fiords on which her ambition rests, was the continued migration of the Lapps into her Territory. These poor people were in the habit of crossing the frontier for the keep of reindeer, and it was on their incursion that the demand was first made.

The Treaty protects us from its consequences, and guarantees that Russia shall not gain the important object which she has long ardently desired. It does more than this, for it declares the opinion of Sweden to be strongly opposed to her designs—it pledges that Kingdom not to yield a hair's breadth to her bullying or her intrigues—it declares solemnly her adhesion to the cause of England and France—it records her antagonism to any change in the balance of power in Europe.

The Russian Loan.

From the London Daily News, Dec. 20.

We have already hinted our apprehension that this financial operation will not altogether fail of success. It is reported that at Amsterdam, in particular, the Russian agents are very active, and that subscriptions for a considerable amount have been effected in all the European markets with a view to take up the new issue, and, it is rumored, that the proceeds of some of these realizations will be drawn in gold from England. Possibly there may be some trick in these vaunted foreign subscriptions, deceitful statements forming a favorite weapon of the Russian armory.

Perhaps the enemy may calculate that the presumed prospect of eight millions sterling being subscribed for his relief may tend to mitigate the stern requisitions of the Allied Powers. Some coquetting, in the shape of negotiations for peace, is going on under the auspices of Austria, and the Russian Government may think it politic to attempt to persuade the world that its foreign credit forms a valuable and reliable resource. But we must yet remember that the Czar has some wealthy supporters in Continental markets, and the issue of a new loan at prices considerably below the market value of the existing stocks may make the former appear comparatively cheap. ... [illegible]

...and the work of every high-minded man is to recover and elevate her former fame. We believe that another year will see this country resume her high place in the camp, in the councils of Europe, and in the estimation of the world. But this can only be done by postponing every consideration to the public good. The man who, to thwart an opponent, or to uphold a custom, impedes the efficiency of our arms, is unworthy of office or esteem.

The Last Days of the Resistance of Kars.

No official intelligence had been received concerning the surrender of Kars, but the following private telegraphic dispatch furnishes some interesting particulars of the last days of its resistance:

"MARSEILLES, Dec. 19.—The *Jourdain* has just arrived, with accounts from Constantinople to the 10th inst. A reconstitution of the Ministry was shortly expected under the direction of RESCHID PASHA. Baron VON PROKESCH-OSTEN, the new Austrian Internuncio, was expected to arrive on the 14th. Accounts from the Crimea to the 5th inst. state that there had been a tremendous hurricane by which a number of the tents had been blown away, but no casualties on the coast are spoken of. The Tchernaya had overflowed its banks. Three thousand of the Egyptian Contingent have left Eupatoria for Asia. Accounts from Asia give some details of the resistance of Kars. On the 14th of November General MOURAVIEFF summoned the garrison to surrender. On the 16th a council of war of the officers of the garrison was held, at which General WILLIAMS presided. After this council a flag of truce was sent to the Russian General to demand a suspension of hostilities for ten days, and permission to send a courier to Erzeroum. Gen. MOURAVIEFF offered an honorable capitulation. An English officer, Mr. THOMPSON, left for Erzeroum, and found the Russians within three leagues of that place. SELIM PASHA, at the head of the troops ordered to relieve Kars, had not quitted his positions. Mr. THOMPSON left Erzeroum again on the 19th, and returned to Kars on the 22d. Gen. WILLIAMS demanded an interview of Gen. MOURAVIEFF for the 24th. The men of the garrison were completely worn out by famine; the flesh of the horses had been reserved for the sick in the hospitals. Other accounts from Asia state that OMAR PASHA, after a combat with the Russians, had taken possession of Khoni, five leagues and a half from Kutais. He had found a large quantity of fur clothing in the place. He had afterwards arrived opposite Kutais, and was making preparations for attacking it. Accounts from Persia state that a revolution had nearly broken out at Teheran, in consequence of the Shah having been absent for ten days."

The Danish Sound Dues—The Proposed Congress at Copenhagen—Merits of the Question Discussed.

From the London Times, Dec. 31.

With the increasing relations between the United States and the European Powers, with the extension of American commerce, and the consciousness of unfolding strength on the part of the American people, many international questions are likely to arise, and many rights questioned. ... [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Canada. LONDON, Friday, Dec. 28—5 P. M.

... [illegible] South American Doubloons 75s.

COCHINEAL.—200 bags at auction during the week chiefly sold at previous rates. Teneriffe, Middling to Good Silver, 8s. 7d.@8s. 9d., with Ordinary Black from 8s. 11d.@4s.; Honduras Silver, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d.; Dark Mexican taken in from 3s. 6d.@3s. 7d.

COCOA.—17 casks and 90 bags Trinidad, and 19 bags Granada, were all taken in at high prices.

COTTON.—Sales for the week 1,400 bales at previous rates. At Liverpool the market is quiet; yesterday's quotation for middling Orleans was 5⅞d. ⅌ lb.

IN COPPER no change.

COFFEE.—Firm. The public sales of Plantation Ceylon have been small, comprising only 354 casks and 460 barrels and bags, of which about half sold at very full rates. Privately there is little doing. Native Ceylon is quoted nominally 51s. 6d.@52s. 6d.

CORN.—There was a fair supply of English Wheat at Monday's market, the condition of which was inferior, and only a small part of the quantity sold at about the prices of the previous Monday. In Foreign nothing doing. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 79s. 11d. on 112,146 returned. To-day there was again very little doing. We quote White American Wheat 80s.@82s., Red 78s.@80s. ⅌ quarter.

AMERICAN FLOUR 41s.@43s. ⅌ bbl.

DRUGS, &c.—Castor Oil: 150 cases of fair seconds were held at 1¼d. Gum Arabic: of 411 cases and 41 serons offered, about three-fourths sold, good pale and amber 83s. 6d.@86s. 6d., low amber 75s.@78s., dark red 40s. ... Turkey Opium firm at 14s.@14s. 6d. Quicksilver 1s. 9d.@1s. 10d.

HIDES.—In Russian nothing doing. Manila flat; of 500 bales offered at auction, only 60 bales were sold at £40 for fair current quality, being a decline of 30s. ⅌ ton.

JUTE.—Of 1,200 bales offered, about one-third sold at full prices; common to mid. £16 13s. 6d.@£16 15s., good mid. to fair £17 15s.@£18 10s., with good to fine bright from £19 10s.@£22 10s. 6d.

LEAD.—Steady at £25 5s.@£25 10s. for common Pig.

INDIGO.—Holders are very firm, and purchases could not be made except at a further advance.

IRON.—Is steady, without much doing; Rails and Bars £8@£8 5s. free o. b. in Wales; Scotch Pigs 73s. 6d. for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

WHALEBONE.—Quiet. Polar £370; Southern £350, nominal.

LINSEED.—Quiet. For arrival no sales are mentioned, and the demand for parcels on the spot has continued of a retail character, at about former quotations. Import for the week 8,807 qrs. from the East Indies.

LINSEED CAKES have met a slow sale; but there is no disposition to lower prices.

OILS.—In Fish little doing. ... [illegible]

... A. DENNISTOUN & CO.

Frightful Prevalence of Murder and Rowdyism in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

We think the time has at length arrived when it is absolutely necessary for the people to come together ... [illegible]

Reply of Lieut. Maury to the Bremen Senate.

From the National Intelligencer.

We had the pleasure of inserting in a late number of our paper the letter which the Minister of Bremen addressed to Lieut. MAURY with the beautiful gold medal addressed to him by the Senate of the free city of Bremen. The following is a copy of Lieut. MAURY'S reply:

OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1855.

... [illegible]

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW JERSEY.

LONG ISLAND.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 12, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES [illegible]

[illegible]

Congress.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House [illegible] Wednesday [illegible] Mr. Orr temporarily to [illegible] was withdrawn. Voting was then [illegible] after which a resolution [illegible] by Mr. Zollicoffer, declaring that it is the duty of all candidates for political positions fully and frankly to avow their opinions on important political questions [illegible] to their election. The declared object of this resolution was to elicit certain replies from Mr. Richardson on the Slavery question, [illegible] has expressed himself [illegible]. It was adopted after some debate [illegible] to 86. This, it will be [illegible] wide field for discussion [illegible] Buncombe; but [illegible] the termination of the [illegible] the Speakership remains to be seen.

[illegible]

The Last Calamity.

[illegible]

The Allies in Central America.

There is a rumor, which may be well-founded, that a combined British and French fleet is about to rendezvous near San Juan, perhaps in the harbor itself. We cannot but regard this as an important movement in the dispute between the United States and Great Britain in respect to Central America. That subject of disagreement between the two countries we cannot but think is destined rather to increase in interest and to exercise an important influence on the relations of the United States with all the principal nations of Europe. But, as we have before expressed an opinion, we do not believe that it is likely to lead to any other warfare than such as is waged by cautious diplomatists.

The City of San Juan promises to become the most important point between New-Orleans and Rio Janeiro. Its possession will determine the question of dominion, not only over all Central America, but over other regions of far higher consequence in their relations to the politics and commerce of the world. So far as regards the policy of the leading powers of Western Europe, the control over the harbor of San Juan is important only as affecting their colonies and possessions in the West Indies. They are interested, therefore, in preventing its coming under the jurisdiction of the United States, or under the authority of any Government likely to sympathize with its purposes. In this view of the case, it is manifest that England, France, Spain, and Denmark, must be alarmed at the prospect of the establishment of Walker's power in Nicaragua, and that they must be prepared to take a decisive course in opposition to the scheme in which that chief of adventurers and the present administration are fully agreed, namely, the project of uniting the Musquito territory, including the mouths of the St. John with Nicaragua. This object is said to be secured by the treaty negotiated by Minister Wheeler with the Government superseded by Walker. As Wheeler is on the best possible terms with Walker, and was indeed an effective auxiliary in the struggle which brought in his administration, it is doubtless the fact that the Dictator is anxious for the ratification of the treaty. It is now before the Senate, but will, without doubt, be maturely considered before acted upon by that body. If confirmed, its effect will be to reduce Kinney into speedy submission to Walker, and to extend the power of the latter, as exercising the lawful functions of the Nicaraguan Government, down to the Atlantic Ocean.

This brings us to the opening of the most important act of the drama about to be enacted in that part of the world. The final success of Walker's Expedition will inaugurate fillibusterism as an established political power in the Western world. No law of nations will then intervene to protect Cuba and the neighboring dependencies of European nations from the irruptions of buccaneers. They will be invited by a Government, which of course must be recognized when the fact of its fixed existence shall be confirmed, to emigrate from the United States to San Juan, and when there they will be organized for those descents upon the rich colonies of the tropical seas which have been always rendered abortive, when undertaken from the United States, by the determined opposition of the Government. For a time, of course, the vigilance of fleets and the military power concentrated for the protection of those possessions will be sufficient for their defence, but however unsuccessful at first, these expeditions must in the end be victorious. Pressed by the Americanized Central Republic from the South, and by the general policy of the United States from the North, no European colony of the West Indies could long be worth keeping.

The imminent probability of results like these, cannot have escaped the observation of the statesmen and rulers of France, England and Spain. To prevent their consummation is an object worthy of their most earnest labors and their profoundest policy. It is first necessary, in the effort to sustain the position the two former of these parties have repeatedly assumed toward the United States, on this and similar questions, to show themselves prepared to vindicate the neutrality of San Juan as against Nicaragua, or any other Central American State. This will be done most probably by the presence of an imposing fleet there. Then, it is probable that the commanders of the allied squadron will be authorized to prevent the importation of emigrants in the vessels of the Transit Company, on the plea that the Company is an agent of Walker. We need not point out the danger of serious collisions with the American squadron, should acts of this kind be attempted. But, from the well-known character of both Lord Palmerston and Louis Napoleon, we must consider it more than probable that they have given orders certain to secure the objects had in view in dispatching the fleets, though while the war with Russia lasts, if for no longer, we may be sure that England and France will not be guilty of any acts that will be likely to end in hostilities with this country.

[illegible] road to [illegible], and yet, with such facilities [illegible] a facility for accident [illegible] several years ago, by the Company [illegible] should have been [illegible] remembered. How far the recent reduction of the look-out force along the road may be accessory to the slaughter, the Directors will do wisely to inquire.

In the meantime, there are terror, and horror, and grief, everywhere in the land, though less widely and poignantly than at the last period of such a calamity. For there is a periodicity in such things, as in bodily disorders. They come with increased frequency, and call more often and more earnestly for some reform in railroad management that shall diminish the sacrifice of life, and health, and family comfort and help. So far as such events arise from a parsimonious conduct of affairs, they should certainly be forbidden to exist by an exaction of the largest penalty the law will assign the injured and the friends of the lost. Where they are due to contingencies not foreseen, or provisable against in the exercise of every-day prudence, more than every-day prudence should at once be introduced into the business, and the power to do mischief be taken, as far as practicable, out of the hands of subordinates.

It is, unquestionably, due to the direction of this road to state that they have done everything in their power to secure the safety of passengers, and that, but for one of those untoward accidents which seem to be unavoidable, in all human arrangements, no accident could have occurred, on this occasion.

We learn from late Bermuda papers that the abduction of an American seaman at Antigua from a Philadelphia brig has been attended by rather serious consequences. The *Cyane*, it seems, was dispatched to the scene of the outrage, and there found the British sloop-of-war *Medea*. If we are to credit the statements of the Bermuda *Gazette*, the two war-dogs eyed each other with no loving glances, and their Captains, though willing to hold friendly communication as private gentlemen, maintained a dignified reserve as public officials and representatives of their respective Governments. The *Cyane's* salutation was in this case accepted, for we are not told that another bombardment was attempted, though the affair looked at one time rather squally.

Old Europe and Young America.

Our readers will learn from the annexed correspondence that a lecture on the taking subject of "Old Europe and Young America" will be delivered by George Sumner, on Wednesday next, in this City. Mr. Sumner is eminently qualified by his talents and experience in the Old World and the New to impart unusual interest to his subject. The lecture, we learn, will be given at the lecture-room of the Mercantile Library, in Astor-place.

INVITATION.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 4, 1856.

George Sumner, Esq.: *Dear Sir*—Your well-known and rare opportunities of acquaintance with the public men and the public life of Europe, induce us to ask of you the favor of a Lecture upon her institutions as they connect themselves with American interests or prospects. We are satisfied that any part of this general subject, treated with your resources, would be highly instructive and interesting. Allow us to hope that your leisure and inclinations will permit you to name a time and place, when the wishes of our intelligent citizens may be gratified by hearing you.

Very respectfully yours,

WASHINGTON IRVING, WM. C. BRYANT,
FREDERICK DE PEYSTER, STEPHEN H. TYNG,
HENRY W. BELLOWS, GEO. L. PRENTISS.

REPLY.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1856.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, asking me to give in New-York a Lecture upon some part of the general subject of European Institutions as connected with American interests or prospects. Believing the great difference between the Old World and the New—as also the cause of our National success—to be Education based upon Freedom, I cannot think of any inquiry, coming within the scope of your invitation, more important than that of the effects of Education upon the material and moral destiny of certain countries of Europe. On this subject, with special reference to the interests of our own country, I shall be happy to speak,—as well as I can in an hour,—on the evening of Wednesday, 16th inst. Believe me, Gentlemen, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE SUMNER.

Messrs. Washington Irving, Fred. De Peyster, and others.

Amusements.

Places of amusement have not been crowded during the past week. All sorts of attractions have failed to woo Contentment from the cosy chimney-corner. In vain have managers announced that their establishments were comfortably warmed, (they are, too.) Had they promised hot slippers for every visitor, they would still have been destitute of paying feet to put in them. No one with the feeblest relish for home could be induced to brave the nipping wind, or plunge into the crispy snow, for the sake of the best play ever played, or the handsomest theatre ever built. Fortunately for the most interested parties, (the managers,) there was an acceptable diminution in the frost last evening, and a corresponding increase in the treasury receipts. We dropped in at the various theatres, and found them all tolerably filled. At the "Varieties" Theatre a very excellent bill was provided, consisting of "Dreams of Delusions," "Delicate Ground" and the "King of the Court." The first-named piece is purely admirable. It is cast in a perfectly unexceptional manner, and develops resources in Miss Keene's Company of the highest character. Mr. George Jordan as the hero, plays with masterly spirit and perception. We have seen this gentleman in every *rôle* he has sustained for the past three years, but we have never seen him so thoroughly an artist as in this. It raises him, in our estimation, at least, to an elevation far above what we thought he could aspire to. Miss Laura Keene and Mr. Dyott are also admirable. Indeed the only blemish we can detect in this nearly faultless piece is the absurd costume and exaggerated acting of Mr. Johnston. The fop whom he is supposed to represent, has ceased to exist in the world, and it is time he was buried on the stage. The author is, of course, to blame for introducing such a character, but we think that Mr. Johnston might, if he were disposed, soften down some of its blundering harshness. Concerning this theatre, we may here remark, that the attendance has been uniformly good. There cannot now exist a doubt of Miss Laura Keene's success. All that is necessary for the still greater increase of her business, is a little more care in the production of pieces, with better scenery, costumes, &c. The ballet at this house, by the way, is far superior to that of any other theatre in New-York, not excepting Niblo's.

At Wallack's Theatre, that popular and acceptable Comedy, the "Bold Dragoons," was revived last night. Like everything at this theatre, it was produced in a thoroughly neat and careful manner. It is remarkable that no other manager can approach Mr. Wallack in the manner of putting things on the stage, but it is a fact—the more singular when we remember how scanty are the resources at Mr. Wallack's command. Without any unnecessary display, without the slightest straining after effect, without the faintest glare of tinseled nonsense, everything wears an air of completeness and artistic finish. We never enter this establishment without experiencing the agreeable conviction that we shall be pleased on some score. If the play is defective, we can find something in the way it is gotten up to satisfy our cravings, in the same way that we often find in the treatment of a picture that satisfaction which we fail to detect in its subject. For three years Mr. Wallack's has been the model theatre of New-York, and it continues to enjoy that distinction to the present day. It is often our duty to speak harshly of some of the productions here, but it is always our pleasure to render to Mr. Wallack what he richly deserves—unbounded praise for exquisite taste, unflagging energy and unsparing effort. Having exhausted our benevolence, we will briefly add that "Pocahontas" is still in the ascendancy, and that a new comedy will be produced to-night, called "An Awkward Arrival," —from the London boards, we believe.

At the Broadway Theatre the grand spectacle of "King Charming" continues to give satisfaction to the public. It is repeated to-night, for, we believe, the last time. The next grand production at this theatre will be the "Sea of Ice"—a seasonable spectacle at all events.

At Burton's Theatre "Paul Pry" was revived last evening. Mr. Burton as the hero is perfectly inimitable. It is one of his very best characters, and makes a man feel as jolly as a boy on [illegible]. Mr. [illegible], a young gentleman who used formerly to be at Mr. Wallack's Theatre, has been added to the company. A few more actors of equal or greater calibre are still wanted. But Burton is enough in himself, as long as he consents to play in three pieces every night. "The Poor Gentleman" will be revived to-night.

At the National Theatre a variety of very strong bills have been presented during the week. This theatre is admirably conducted by its able manager, Mr. Purdy, and deserves all the support it receives.

At Barnum's Museum the grand romantic drama of [illegible] has been given with marked success, and a variety of light, agreeable performances. There will be two entertainments to-day, afternoon and evening.

The only place worth going to for Ethiopian music is Buckley's Opera House.

Philharmonic Society.

The second Concert of the Fourteenth Season comes off to-night, in Niblo's Theatre, (a house, by the way, which is not half large enough.) Gade's Symphony in C, an overture by Bennett, and Weber's "Euryanthe" ditto, are the principal instrumental features. Signor Badiali, Mr. [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] are the volunteers. No one pretending to refined taste should neglect the opportunity of attending these concerts. Mr. Carl Bergmann is the conductor.

Newspaper Change.

Mr. C. E. Burkhardt, who has been long and favorably known as an attaché of the New-York Press, and who has been the recognized musical critic of the *Albion*, is announced as having become a proprietor and editor of the New-York *Dispatch*, to which paper he will, hereafter, devote himself exclusively.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Prometheus at New-Orleans.

The Northern Light en route for New-York with $800,000.

DESPERATE BATTLES WITH THE INDIANS.

Fillibustering in Lower California.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The steamship *Prometheus* arrived here to-day from San Juan del Norte, with San Francisco dates to the 20th December, brought down on the Pacific side by the steamship *Cortes*.

The steamship *Northern Light* was to leave San Juan on the 4th inst., for New-York with $800,000 in treasure.

Affairs in Nicaragua were progressing favorably.

The California news is unimportant, but from Oregon there is very interesting intelligence concerning the troubles with the Indians.

Several battles had been fought between the whites and Indians, and numbers had been killed on both sides.

In an encounter near Walla Walla River, Capt. Bennett, Lieut. Barrow and three privates were killed, and fourteen others wounded.

In another battle at Puget's Sound, Lieut. Slaughter and several others were killed.

Gen. Wool was arranging preliminaries for a vigorous campaign against the Indians at an early day.

Another fillibustering expedition, said to be five hundred strong, is reported to have landed in Lower California.

In the San Francisco Markets there was but little doing. Breadstuffs were dull. Mess Pork was quoted at $25.

The arrivals during the fortnight from Atlantic ports comprised the clipper ships *Ocean Telegraph*, from New-York, and *Keystone*, from Boston.

THE SOFT-SHELL STATE CONVENTION.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Choice of Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

EVENING SESSION.

Syracuse, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The Convention has been occupied during the evening in disposing of the contested seats. In the Tenth District, New-York, Mr. Fairchild was admitted over Mr. Swackhamer. In the Fourteenth District, and in the Schenectady District, both claimants were rejected.

A recess was then taken till 10 P. M., when the Committee on Resolutions will report.

Syracuse, Thursday, Jan. 11.

The Convention reassembled this morning, and the Committee on Resolutions reported in substance:

First—That the Federal Government being restrained by the Constitution to specific functions, the legitimate province of National politics is confined within the same limits, and that every popular agitation or movement that aims to transcend these constitutional bounds, and to avail itself of the organic form of Government to accomplish its purposes, is a perversion of the uses and objects of the party, tending to great and serious usurpations in the Government, and when urgently enforced against any particular section of the country, is a tyranny that should be resisted by every good citizen.

Second—That the agitation of the Slavery question by the people of Non-Slaveholding States, with a view to impair the security of the domestic institutions of the South, whether pursued in demonstration by political Conventions, or by discussion and legislation in Congress, falls within this category. The past has shown that while it has caused no good it has resulted in serious evil, weakening the brotherhood of the States and that mutual unrestrained association, once the chief bond of union, and substituting, in place thereof, the domineering influence of political parties and coercive power of the Federal Government.

Third—That the recent manifestations of this evil spirit in the organization of the so-called Republican Party shows to what treasonable head it had arrived, and demonstrates the unfortunate tendency of all antecedent steps in this agitation. We point to its avowed doctrines—hostility to the Constitution its denial of the equality of the States, its invocation to a higher law than the Constitution, and the whole scheme of civil discord to be accomplished by political usurpation—as the natural results and consummation of the latitudinarian doctrine and false and erroneous policy which, since the foundation of the Government, have characterized the creed of the opponents of Democracy.

Fourth.—That the determination of Congress as avowed in the Nebraska-Kansas bill to reject from the National Councils the subject of Slavery in the Territories, leaving the people thereof free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject to the Constitution of the United States, is one that accords with the sentiments of the Democracy of this State, and with the traditional course of legislation by Congress, which, under Democratic auspices, has gradually in successive Territorial bills, extended the dominion of popular rights, and limited the range of Congressional action, and that we believe the disposition of the question will result most auspiciously to the peace of the Union and the cause of good government.

Fifth—That, in the language of the recent Message of President Pierce to Congress, the people of Kansas, who, by the law organizing that Territory, possess the right to determine their own domestic institutions, are entitled, while deporting themselves peacefully, to the free exercise of that right, and must be protected in the enjoyment of it without interference on the part of the citizens of any of the States.

Sixth—That the Democracy of the State of New-York deem this a fit occasion to tender their fellow-citizens of the whole Union their heartfelt congratulations of the triumph in the recent elections in several of the Northern and Eastern, as well as Southern States, of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and the doctrine of civil and religious liberty, which have been so violently assailed by that secret political Order known as the Know-Nothing Party; and that we hold it to be our highest duty to continue our efforts in the maintenance and defence of these principles, and the constitutional rights of every class of citizens, against opponents of every description, whether Know-Nothings or Fusionists, and to this end look with confidence to the support and approbation of good and true citizens and friends of the Constitution and Union throughout the country.

Seventh—That though we have encountered in the field of politics for upwards of twenty years, as our determined and most effective opponent—the Whig Party—we cannot forbear an expression of regret at its death; and we deem it due to the memory of our gallant adversary to say, that its open and manly warfare, the nationality of its principles, the high tone and ability of its leaders, made it an antagonist worthy of the Democracy; that the record of its life contrasts well with that of the secret, sectional, narrow-minded factions which have succeeded it and claim to divide its political inheritance.

Eighth—That the Administration of President Pierce has merited the approval of the Democracy of this State and of the Union, manifesting, as it has, on every occasion in which the National honor has been involved, a most patriotic and determined spirit, exhibiting, in all its departments, vigilance, energy, and rigid probity—protecting the Treasury from corrupt combinations in Congress by the exercise of the Veto power, and maintaining the cause of Democracy by the enunciation of sound opinions, and an example of good government and wise measures.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met this afternoon, Mr. Lorimer in the Chair.

Mr. Jewett, of Monroe, from the Committee on Delegates, reported the following named persons as Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention:

At Large—[illegible] Seymour, Daniel [illegible], Nicholas Hill, Jr., and Robert Kelley.

First District—W. H. Ludlow, [illegible] of Queens.

Second District—Samuel Johnson and Thomas G. Tallmadge.

Third District—Thomas [illegible] and Albert [illegible].

Fourth District—John Kelly and [illegible].

Fifth District—Stephen H. Feeks and Wilson Small.

Sixth District—Isaac V. Fowler and John Cochrane.

Seventh District—Wm. D. Kennedy and Wm. J. Peck.

Eighth District—Lorenzo B. Shepard and Daniel F. Tiemann. [Telegraph has it Daniel F. *Freeman*, which may be correct.]

Ninth District—James Conner and Ance Green.

Tenth District—John C. Holly and David E. Fowler.

Eleventh District—T. B. Westbrook and Danforth K. Olney.

Twelfth District—John F. Buckman and Gilbert Dean.

Thirteenth District—William A. Beach and Charles L. McArthur.

Fourteenth District—John V. L. Pruyn and John McKnight.

Fifteenth District—[illegible] and Josiah Todd.

Sixteenth District—Timothy Hoyle and Augustus C. Hand.

Seventeenth District—John L. Russell and W. C. Crain.

Eighteenth District—John C. Wright and Elias A. Brown.

Nineteenth District—Robert Parker and Samuel M. Shaw.

Twentieth District—John Stryker and Francis Kernan.

Twenty-first District—Horatio Ballard and Horace G. Prindle.

Twenty-second District—Sands A. Kenyon and Sidney T. Fairchild.

Twenty-third District—Dewit C. West and Charles Smith.

Twenty-fourth District—Dennis McCarthy and Seth Hutchinson.

Twenty-fifth District—Hiram P. Rose and Calvin Foster.

Twenty-sixth District—W. C. Dryer and C. Smith.

Twenty-seventh District—John J. Taylor and Henry D. Barto.

Twenty-eighth District—H. C. Rhodes and James Faulkner.

Twenty-ninth District—S. P. Jewett and James C. Campbell.

Thirtieth District—Henry Olmsted and L. F. Weatherby.

Thirty-first District—William Vandervoort and A. Tousley.

Thirty-second District—Israel T. Hatch and James M. Humphrey.

Thirty-third District—Samuel S. Jenks and Hiram Sackett.

Mr. Grimes, of Kings, congratulated the Committee on the completion of its labors, and moved the adoption of the report, which was adopted accordingly.

Mr. Shepard moved a vote of thanks to the officers of the Convention, which was unanimously passed, and the President returned thanks. On motion, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

The Senate has adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 11.

Mr. Sneed withdrew a resolution heretofore offered by him, calling Mr. Orr to the Chair till a Speaker be elected, believing as the House on Wednesday refused to order the main question, it could not be adopted.

Voting was then resumed, with the following result:

Banks	96	Fuller	32
Richardson	70	Scattering	5

Necessary to a choice, 107.

Mr. Zollicoffer offered a resolution declaring that in conformity with the fundamental principles of this great and popular Government, it is the duty of all candidates for political positions, fully and frankly to avow their opinions on important political questions involved in their election, especially when interrogated by the electors whose votes they are seeking. Mr. Zollicoffer said his object was to elicit certain replies from Mr. Richardson on the Slavery question, which Mr. Richardson declared himself ready now to answer. A debate ensued involving the propriety of the passage of the resolution, which was finally adopted by a vote of 135 for, to 58 against.

This opens a wide field for discussion.

Adjourned.

The President's Diplomatic Dinner.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 11.

The Diplomatic Dinner, last evening, extended from 6½ o'clock to 9. The corps expressed delight at the amiable hospitality and cordiality of the President and his lady.

The persons present were, Mr. Crampton and Secretary Lumley, as the representatives of England; Mr. Boilean and lady, of France; Mr. Stoeckel and lady of Russia; Señor Almonte, of Mexico; Mr. Marcoleta and lady, of Nicaragua; Mr. Scribbern and lady, of Sweden; Señor Escalante, Secretary of Legation, of Spain; D. Andrada and lady, of Brazil; Mr. De Gerolt and Secretary, of Prussia; Mr. Bouhbenser, of Belgium; Mr. Schleiden, of Bremen; Señor Osma, of Peru; Mr. Molina, of Costa Rica; Mr. Winsorn, of Naples; Mr. Hulsemann, of Austria; Gen. Thomas, Under-Secretary of State, and Sidney Webster.

The dispatches recently sent by Mr. Buchanan have been unusually long, the Administration having supplied him with every available document, together with instructions in the prosecution of the Central American question.

United States Agricultural Society—Adjournment.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 11.

There was a full attendance this morning. Many papers were read and ordered to be published. A list of officers was reported with an expression of regret at the declination of Major Poore, of Massachusetts. M. P. Wilder was unanimously elected President, and one Vice-President was chosen from each State, including Simon Brown, of Massachusetts; J. B. Bankman, of New-York; Isaac Newton, of Pennsylvania; Anthony Kimmell, of Maryland, and G. W. P. Custis, of Virginia.

The following is the Executive Committee: John A. King, of New-York; A. L. Elwyn, of Pennsylvania; D. J. Browne, of the District of Columbia; John Jones, of Delaware; N. W. Dean, of Wisconsin; Richard P. Waters, of Massachusetts; W. S. King, Secretary, and B. B. French, Treasurer.

Geo. W. P. Custis made an eloquent valedictory address, when the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

The next annual exhibition of the Association takes place in Philadelphia next Fall.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 10.

No. 31.—Alfred Savignac *vs.* Abraham Garrison. Error to the Circuit Court of the District of Missouri. Judge Nelson reversed the judgment of the Circuit Court, with costs, remanding the cause with directions to award *venire facias de novo*.

No. 39.—James M. Cooper plaintiff, *vs.* Enoch C. Roberts. Argument continued by Mr. Bent for plaintiff, and Hon. Truman Smith for defendant.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 11.

The United States Supreme Court, to-day, sustained the claim of Pearson B. Reading to the extensive rancho, Buena Ventura, California, thus affirming the principle established in the Fremont case—therefore the fact that Reading joined the forces of this country against Mexico does not invalidate the grant of the last named Government.

No. 1. United States *vs.* Pearson B. Redding. Judge Wayne delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decision of the District Court for the Northern District of California.

United States, appellants, *vs.* John C. Fremont. A motion was made by Mr. Bibb to docket and dismiss the case, which was supported by Hon. J. J. Crittenden, and opposed by Attorney-General Cushing.

No. 39. Jas. M. Cooper *vs.* Enoch C. Roberts. Argument by Truman Smith for defendant, and by Mr. Vinton for plaintiff.

U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Friday, Jan. 11.

The Democratic Senatorial Caucus met this evening and voted for their candidate for U. S. Senator as follows:

Bobbins, 19; Foster, 12; Buckalew, 6; Porter, 7; Jones, 6; McCandless, 2; scattering, 3. Whole number of votes, 58. Necessary to a choice, 30.

Nine other ballots with a nearly similar result were had.

The eleventh ballot stood: Bigler, 26; Buckalew, 15; Robbins, 10; [illegible]; Johnson, 3; scattering, 17.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Democrats nominated Bigler for U. S. Senator on the sixteenth ballot.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Mr. Bryan's bill, amending the [illegible] Laws was referred to the Judiciary Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hopkins, Bradford and Wadsworth.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill for the relief of St. Luke's Hospital, New-York.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill appointing [illegible] D. S. Dickinson and [illegible] Commissioners to locate a second State Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Brooks gave notice of a bill to amend the Charter of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; also, a bill to amend the act of April, [illegible] incorporation of Insurance Companies.

Mr. Lee offered a resolution (which was adopted) requiring all claimants to present full details in writing of their claims in [illegible] and verified by affidavits.

The following select Committee was appointed on the subject of the [illegible] of the Members of the Senate and the appointment of Senators and Representatives: Messrs. Uptons, [illegible] and Brooks.

Mr. Brooks introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Library to report as to the expediency of procuring the records of the Senate of the State of New-York, recently found in a [illegible] near Kingston, embodying [illegible] messages of Governor Clinton, &c. Adopted.

Adjourned till Monday.

ASSEMBLY....Albany, Friday, Jan. 11.

Two ballots were had for Speaker, without a choice.

Mr. Odell had 46; Mr. Prendergast, 32, and Mr. Bailey 30.

The Americans again introduced the plurality resolution, but it was postponed indefinitely on the motion of Mr. Wood, of New-York, by 63 to 51.

Messrs. Baker, Tierney, and Webster, Democrats, and Durland, Powers, and [illegible], Whigs, voting with the Americans.

Mr. G. A. Dubois moved that after the 11th inst. no per diem allowance be received by members until a Speaker is elected. Laid on the table, by 61 to 56.

Mr. Ducanne moved that four ballots be taken, the votes being confined to the four highest candidates, and then the candidate on the last ballot receiving a plurality be elected Speaker. Postponed indefinitely.

Various other attempts were made to organize by the Americans, but were all defeated.

Mr. Gaylord, Rep., offered a resolution that the Americans have no right to ask or expect an organization of the House, not having a majority of the votes, and pending a motion thereon the House adjourned till 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Assembly met at 3½ P. M., and took six unsuccessful ballots for Speaker, as follows:

Odell........ 46 | Prendergast.. 32 | Bailey........ 30

Mr. E. T. Wood moved to postpone the election till a Speaker is elected.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Ducanne moved the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Americans are desirous of organizing the House, in order to proceed with the business of legislation; therefore,

Resolved, That Henry R. Prendergast be declared Speaker, and James B. Mann, Clerk; and that the Door-keeper be given to the straight Whigs, and the Assistant Door-keeper to Custom-House Softs.

Laid on the table, and then the House adjourned.

The Southern Mails—Rejection of the Texas Debt Bill.

Baltimore, Friday, Jan. 11.

The New-Orleans mails from the 29th ult. to the 3d inst. inclusive, were received this morning.

The papers contain dates from Galveston to the 29th ult. The Texas Debt Bill has been rejected in the Legislature by six majority. A motion to reconsider the vote was postponed to the 18th of February. Christmas day was the coldest ever known in Texas. Great damage was done to fruit trees by the ice.

Charleston mails of the 8th and 9th are received. A fire on Sunday, in that city, destroyed the warehouse of Magee & Son, containing 330 bales of cotton, and a considerable quantity of rice. The loss is estimated at $75,000. The property was on storage, belonging to different owners, and is mostly insured.

New-Jersey Legislature—The Governor's Message.

Trenton, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 10.

The House was duly organized to-day. Mr. Durant, (Democrat,) of Bergen, was elected Speaker, and Mr. Dawson, of Gloucester, Clerk. The annual Message was sent in. It is regarded as an able document, and gives general satisfaction. After reviewing State affairs, he takes up the Slavery question, and argues the justice and necessity of allowing the people interested, whether in States or Territories, to decide this matter for themselves. He also indorses the position of President Pierce upon the Central American question.

Wisconsin Legislature.

Milwaukee, Friday, Jan. 11.

The Wisconsin Legislature organized yesterday. In the Senate Lieutenant Governor McArthur acted as President, and Byron Paine, Republican, was elected Clerk. In the House, Wm. Hull, Democrat, was elected Speaker, and Judge [illegible], Democrat, Clerk. Mr. Barstow to-day demanded possession of the Executive Office from Governor Bashford. The latter declined to give it up, and the case is now before the Supreme Court.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Alton, Ill., Friday, Jan. 11.

A freight train on the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad ran off the track yesterday morning, and five persons were killed, namely: Mr. King, the engineer; Wesley Davis, fireman; John [illegible], of Dunkirk; and Messrs. Banks and Doane, of Decatur, Ill.

Arrival of the New-York Trains at Boston.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 11.

The train from New-York, *via* Fall River, arrived here this morning at about 7 o'clock. The Stonington train came in at 1 o'clock, P. M. The Norwich train had not arrived at 3 o'clock.

New-York State Court of Appeals.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 10.

This evening cause No. 16 was argued, and Nos. 11 and 18 are set for argument. The following is the calendar for to-morrow: 48, 64, 40, 37, 47, 62, 45, 38, 51, 58, 59.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PARK'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR—A most wonderful article for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Consumption. It is agreeable to take, a certain cure, and costs but $1. No person can afford to be without this article. BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Dealers in all genuine Family Medicines.

GREAT FIRE IN SYRACUSE.

Another proof of the superiority of Stearns & Marvin's WILDER PATENT, SALAMANDER SAFE.

Syracuse, Jan. 5, 1856.

Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, New-York.

Gentlemen: We had a large fire in this city on the morning of the 4th inst., consuming property to the amount of $200,000. The Wieting block took fire about 5 o'clock, and before 8 o'clock the entire block was in ashes, making an intense heat. In that fire was one of your Safes, sold Professor Wieting, which was on the third floor, and fell to the bottom of the cellar, and after being exposed to the heat for fifty-two hours was taken out of the rubbish, still red hot, and on being opened the contents were found preserved, not showing the least sign of fire, thereby saving some $10,000 in notes and accounts. The Fire King Safe did not stand the test; there were three of them in the fire, two of which were used up. We shall send the full particulars when the Professor gets home. Yours respectfully,

NORTON, BRADLEY & CO.

Salamanders of any description can be furnished of improved finish, secured by Bramah's Powder and Burglar-Proof La Belle Lock, may be found, at reduced prices, at the Depot No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

STEARNS & MARVIN.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—OUR LIBERAL and admirable plan of exchanging our new and latest improved Sewing Machines for old machines of every kind is hailed with pleasure by hundreds. The Avery, Wilson, Grover & Baker, Hunt, Dorsey, and other inferior machines are coming in rapidly to be exchanged. The chance for a profitable bargain is a great one. Apply at our New-York office personally or by letter.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

RHEUMATISM AND SCROFULA IN THEIR MOST painful forms; also, old ulcers, pimples and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, liver complaints, dropsy, incipient consumption, coughs, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by that great purifier, HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM. Principal Office No. 246 Grand-st. [illegible] Sold by the druggists.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and strengthening the hair.

BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the infallible—the admiration of the world, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and counteracts the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WANTED.

BOARDING.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DRY GOODS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

INSTRUCTION.

DANCING.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

OILS AND PAINTS.

LOST AND FOUND.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

New-York Daily Times, Quintuplicate Express, Saturday, January 12, 1856.

MERCHANTS' TRIAL.

[Reported for the New-York Daily Times.]

CONCLUDING PART OF THE TESTIMONY.

CONTINUED FROM THE EIGHTH PAGE.

CONCLUDING PART OF THE TESTIMONY.

Testimony of Capt. Davis.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

At the stated term of Court, Zachariah Fenner, Esq., District Attorney, presiding, the case of Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company against Ezekiel Davis, Jr., and others, for the recovery of the value of the schooner Mary Pratt, and her cargo, lost on the coast of Africa, in the year 1850, while in charge of the defendants, as agents of the plaintiffs, was resumed and concluded. The case will occupy three days longer. We give the first part of the testimony below.

Mr. Gerard and Mr. Cutting for the plaintiffs; Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Fyke, for the defendants. The proceeding was continued from Saturday, Jan. 5, in the Southern District Court of the United States, before Judge Betts and a jury.

Witnesses were required to give information as to the vessel in question. It appeared he had been successively engaged in the Tuler Erie steamer, on the Erie Canal; in a dry goods store in Buffalo; then porter in a hotel, and a bar-tender, and came to New-York in January or February, 1850, to ship as seaman. A notary to whom he applied gave him information of the ship Rachel, which he went to see, but on board of which he did not ship, and while hesitating had an offer to ship on board this schooner.]

Q.—Did you ship as an ordinary seaman or a green hand? A.—I shipped on board the schooner for $16 a month, but I signed no articles, and cannot tell whether I was to ship as ordinary seaman or as a green hand; I never saw Capt. Davis before I went on board the vessel; saw Mr. Ezekiezia or Mr. Ezekiel; we sailed on the 11th of March; two weeks after we left port I heard that the vessel was lost.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Ezekiel Davis? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you understand what was to be the use of them? A.—They were to lay the goods through; they were to be placed over the water and forward.

Q.—Was anything done with the masts? A.—Yes, Sir; they were taken down.

Q.—On whose order was this done? A.—On Capt. Davis'.

Q.—Why did not the Spanish Captain give the order? A.—The Spanish Captain could not speak English.

Q.—Was any reason given by the Captain for taking down the masts? A.—We heard a gun fired and the Captain ordered the masts to be unshipped; whether the gun was fired from the river or from land I don't know.

Q.—Did you ever go on shore? A.—No.

Q.—Did you take any one on shore? A.—No.

Q.—What became of the vessel? A.—The day after a British man-of-war took us.

Q.—Were you ever down in the hold of the vessel? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What cargo had you then on board, other than what you had discharged? A.—We had only ballast.

Q.—At the time you were taken where was Capt. Davis? A.—He was dead.

Q.—Where was the Spanish Captain? A.—He was on shore at Rio Congo.

Q.—At the time you were lying there, did you know what was to be taken on board? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was it? A.—[illegible]

Q.—Was it shipped? A.—[illegible]

Mr. Joachimsen put the question in another form.

Q.—How did you know this? A.—I was told by Captain Davis that he was going to take a cargo of negroes.

By the Court.—At that place? A.—While laying in the river.

Q.—Was any reason given by the Captain for taking down the masts? A.—He said he was going to take a prize crew on board, and he wanted to make a gun for the purpose; we had nearly all the provisions we had salt beef and pork and ship bread.

Q.—What became of the crew? A.—Two of us were taken to Sierra Leone.

Q.—Were you one of the two? A.—I was; the other was a native, by the Captain of the man-of-war, who gave them two days' provisions.

Q.—What became of the schooner? A.—She was taken to Sierra Leone; I was taken there with her.

Q.—What became of her there? A.—She was condemned; I saw pieces of her.

Q.—Did you ever see the Spanish Captain from the time he left the schooner in the Bay till this time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What did you do in Sierra Leone? A.—I was sick the first three or four months; I was in the Hospital; I was not paid any money on shore; I wanted to the Governor of the place that I wanted to go to the Hospital; he told me he could not adjust me, because I was brought in from a slaver; but he sent me to the Jail Hospital; and when I remained two weeks' time, I asked the Doctor if I could go out, and was told that I must pay for the food and medicine; I had had there; I got back to New-York by working my passage on board the ship Wm. Bell; I arrived here the 18th or 14th of February, 1850.

Q.—At the time you sailed from here did you know Mr. Ezekiel? A.—I did not.

Q.—When did you first become acquainted with him? About four or five days after I came back I went to his office; I was told by the clerk what I wanted; I told the clerk I had shipped on the schooner, and told the clerk what had happened. Mr. Davis was not there; I told the clerk I had not received my payment, and asked the clerk if he would give me a few dollars; I said I was on the schooner; he said I was not; I said I was; he said he would send me to Mr. Ezekiel; I went to him in Court street; I told him the particulars of the voyage, and he said he knew all about the vessel; he said he was going to have the vessel sent back; he gave me a dollar, and told me to come back in a few days; I heard the clerk converse about the matter in Spanish with Mr. Ezekiel; I understand a few words of Spanish; heard the clerk mention the names of the schooner and the Captain; Mr. Ezekiel spoke to the clerk before I came; I was there about half an hour; I was there with my brother; we had come there together; I left at that time; I was there four days and called at Mr. Ezekiel's; he asked him to be good enough to settle with me; my bill was large, for the time I was there; he said that a dollar was all I got from him; I did not speak to Mr. Ezekiel; the clerk said he knew the vessel was taken by a British man-of-war, and said that she was taken illegally, and that they had entered a [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Ezekiel? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you ever see Mr. Davis? A.—Yes, Sir; I saw him in the Spanish Consulate; I was there with Mr. Ezekiel; I was there about half an hour; I was there with my brother; I was there about half an hour; I was there with my brother; I was there about half an hour; I was there with my brother

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

INSURANCE.

DIVIDENDS.

MEDICAL.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE.
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

SAILING DAYS.
4TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.
FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD.

FOR THE SOUTH.

ZINC PAINTS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

The Eighth-avenue cars are still resting. The [illegible] tried it yesterday, but a [illegible] had to walk well up the Bowery before he [illegible].

THE SNOW—OBSTRUCTIONS IN BROOKLYN.

The snow still remains an obstruction on the Long Island Railroad, notwithstanding considerable exertions have been made by the Company to remove it. [illegible] succeeded in reaching Brooklyn, [illegible] and a return train started at 5 o'clock, [illegible] which will make an effort to go as far as [illegible]. The trains, it is now expected, will commence running regularly on Monday next.

Nothing has been seen of the City railroad tracks since last Saturday, and no efforts are being made to find them. The Company have obtained sleighs, and, at the advanced fare, will be able, it is thought, to pay their taxes another year.

The East River is yet much obstructed by large cakes of floating ice. Yesterday morning one of the Peck-slip Ferry boats, while on a semi-daily trip to New-York, got stuck fast in the middle of the river, and before she was extricated lost her rudder. After encountering great hardships the passengers were safely landed at the foot of Grand-street, New-York. All the other Ferries [illegible] trouble is experienced in getting into the docks, especially at the Hamilton and South Ferries, where the boats only make trips [illegible], and are stopped at a very seasonable hour of the night. Several of the regular boats have been withdrawn from the Fulton Ferry, which is a serious inconvenience to a large class of people, but suppose it must be borne with for a while longer. [illegible]

As the weather moderates, the participation in the pleasures and risks of sleighing increases—thus far with but few severe accidents. The turnovers and runaways are numerous, but the snow yields readily when one is incontinently thrown into it. The only accident yesterday occurred on Court-street, when a man had one of his feet crushed by a collision between two sleighs. He was riding at the time on the outside railing of a stage sleigh.

THE RIVER AND BOATS.

The schooner Ellis Simmons, lying at the mouth of the slip next to the Sewer Dock, East River, was yesterday cut through by the ice and sunk.

The steamers Empire State, Commodore, and Commonwealth, of the Boston lines, all went out last evening.

Steamers Elm City and Traveler, which ply between this City and New Haven, have thus far kept up their regular trips. These boats usually come in at about 5 and 6 A. M., but the arrival of the Traveler was delayed yesterday till 12 M., in consequence of ice in the East River, on account of which and the enormous quantity of freight to be discharged and received on board, her departure last evening was also deferred till a very late hour. Yesterday morning five boats bound to this City, the Commodore, Empire State, Champion, Traveler and John L. Lockwood were all in the vicinity of Throgg's Point, battling with the ice from the hour of 5 to 10 o'clock. The John L. Lockwood is a small class steam-tug, and would not have succeeded but for the presence of the larger boats.

Weather Reports.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 11.

Last night's 11 o'clock train from Philadelphia arrived here at 9 o'clock this evening. Our harbor is completely closed by ice. Two Norfolk and two of Cromwell's New-York line of steamers, and a fleet of twenty sail vessels are locked in the ice below the city. Communication with the West is fully open, and trains are arriving with nearly their usual regularity. Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., mails are received as late as due. The weather has moderated, and there are prospects of a thaw.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 11.

The train for Baltimore was brought back to Gray's Ferry by four locomotives. While crossing the bridge at that point the engine ran off the track on to the draw, and was within a foot of going over. The train from Wilmington is still detained in the snow six miles from the Ferry.

The Baltimore Railroad is now clear, and trains resume running to-night.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 11—P. M.

The Potomac is closed below Mount Vernon. The boat which left for Acquia Creek on Wednesday has not yet been heard from.

UTICA, Thursday, Jan. 10—P. M.

A severe snow storm and wind has prevailed here since last night. Trains are all behind time.

BUFFALO, Friday, Jan. 11.

All the Railroads, excepting the Buffalo City Line, are now clear of obstructions.

Sudden Death of the United States Marshal of Nebraska.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Friday, Dec. 28, 1855.

Col. E. R. Doyle, the United States Marshal for this Territory, was killed last night by a fall from the stairs of the United States Court-room to the floor, and striking his side against a box on the [illegible]. The stairs had no balustrade, and it was [illegible] 8 o'clock. He was carried into the ad[illegible] and expired in fifteen minutes. His [illegible] 30 years of age [illegible] office of United States Marshal [illegible] [illegible] United States Court [illegible] John W. Patterson [illegible] Territorial Assembly have adjourned [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Emmet Monument Association, and a General Row.

The famous Emmet asked that his monument should not be reared until Ireland were free. All devout Irish Revolutionists swear by the memory of Emmet, and are bound equally to respect his wish and to rear his monument. Hence, it comes to mean that joining an association that aims to raise a monument to Emmet is equivalent to going it strong for the Freedom of Ireland. These associations have made a good deal of noise lately. Last evening, the Emmet Monument Association held a meeting at the Broadway Tabernacle. A large and enthusiastic "house-full" were in attendance, and the exercises were quite lively and spirited—so much so that, to effect a quiet adjournment, a summary turning off of the gas was resorted to.

The meeting organized by the election of Captain P. F. Butler as Chairman.

A long address was thereupon read by Col. Doheny. It opened with declaring that the object of the Association was not to secure political distinction or position. It acknowledged allegiance to the Republic of the United States, and expressed ardent loyalty to the Constitution. As sons of Erin, members owed a duty to their elder home, and it was theirs to aid in the attempt to establish the independence of Ireland. While acknowledging obligation to the laws of the United States, the members of the Association denounced any special allegiance applicable to themselves as a class. What Americans did for America, they considered it no crime for Irishmen to do for Ireland. It was one of their great objects to discipline their countrymen, that one day they might be able to aim a blow at their merciless enemy under the banner of the Republic of the United States, if possible, but if not, in any manner under the sun. Speeches, threats, or boasting was not what they wanted, but silent, steady work, with their teeth clenched, until an opportunity fitting to strike a blow offered itself. The concluding part of the address referred to the origin of the Association, and the obstacles that had been thrown in the way of its advancement. The Citizen has denounced it in unmeasured terms, and the action of the recent Astor House Convention.

The reading of the address was interrupted with frequent applause and hisses.

A series of resolutions were next read, indorsing the address, denouncing the late arrest of fillibusters in Cincinnati, but expressing personal sympathy with the movers in the same; and in conclusion pledging themselves to adhere to the Emmet Monument Association in its efforts to enfranchise Ireland.

Speeches ensued by Oliver Byrne, Capt. James Huston and Col. Doheny. Parties in the audience expressed their dissent to the speeches by groans, hisses and yells. The meeting and the row at length were brought to a simultaneous and sudden termination by the gas being turned off at 10½ o'clock. The crowd withdrew very peaceably.

The other "Real Original Genuine" Live Oak Club—The Second No. 1.

The first public meeting of this Club was held last evening at their rooms No. 765 Broadway. The Chair was occupied by the President, J. W. Barker. As in many other instances during the late Cold Term, the gas was partially frozen up, thus rendering the assembly literally a "dark lantern" party. A band of music enlivened, as far as possible, the dreary aspect of the room.

The Secretary, W. J. Fuller, read a paper giving some account of the organization of the Club, and its special object, namely, the election of George Law to the Presidency.

Mr. Barker, the President, in the absence of other speakers, detained by sickness, (or prudence,) proceeded to state his views in regard to the present duty of the American Party. As a new party, composed alike of Whigs and Democrats, it was eminently fit that their candidate should be, politically, a new man. George Law was unquestionably the most proper person, all things considered, to occupy the White House. He would be acceptable alike to the mechanical, commercial and agricultural interests. Some think the 22d of next February too early a day to name a candidate for the Presidency. He thought it none too soon to put Mr. Law before the country, as it was probable several States would be found to urge the claims of their own favorites.

Mr. W. W. Fobson followed, pronouncing not only the old Whig party defunct, but even the Democracy itself. He declared that George Law was the man to cleanse the Augean stables at Washington, where instead of three thousand oxen, that number of politicians has been nesting for the last half century.

Mr. J. W. Lambert, formerly connected with the survey of the Pacific Railroad, was called on, and stated that as his views conflicted with the principles of this Club, he could not consistently occupy the time of the meeting.

Hon. E. W. Andrews was next introduced, and indulged in a general panegyric on Live Oak George. He represented him as a self-made man, and one who, sustaining such a character, and untrammeled by politics, would reflect honor on the country as its Chief Magistrate. Allusion was made to his gigantic commercial enterprises, as indicating extraordinary energy and grasp of mind. Mr. Law was a man possessed of capacious intellect, and fully capable to "discharge the responsible duties that attach to the President of the United States."

Mr. Henry Lovell offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of "Live Oak Club, No. 1," be tendered to Thos. D. Jones, sculptor, for the splendid bust of New-York's favorite son, George Law, presented this evening in his behalf by W. W. Fobson, Esq.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of the above resolution to Mr. Jones.

The meeting then adjourned to Wednesday evening next—George Law not having been present to make a speech, as he did at the other No. 1 Club. This No. 1 insists, indeed, that Mr. Law was inveigled into that bogus concern, and that it was all wrong that he got there. We would suggest that now as each Club has got a copy of Jones' bust, a Committee be appointed to keep Royal George at home, and let the worshippers bow before and puff the bust instead of the man. The whole history of President-making confirms the value of our advice.

The Arrested Fillibusters.

The case of the Fillibusters, arrested on the *Star of the West*, remains the same as reported in Thursday's Times—none of them yet having secured the required bail.

It is said that precautionary measures have been taken to prevent the departure of Mr. French, in the contingency of any attempt on his part to do so. Mr. French, to all seeming, evinces no such intent.

Cattle Coming.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company brought into the City yesterday and Wednesday night, six freight trains of stock and milk. In the stock train were 878 head of beef cattle, 385 sheep, and 120 calves. The severity of the weather rendered it almost impossible to keep engines from freezing up on the track, and snow drifting covers the track constantly. The passenger trains are running regular from the Twenty-seventh-street Dépôt.

Dr. Reese, of New-York, author of the *Medical Lexicon of Modern Terminology*, has obtained an injunction against Dr. C. H. Cleaveland as author, and Longley & Brother as publishers, of the *Pronouncing Medical Lexicon*, lately issued in Cincinnati, for infringement of his copy-right, and that a suit for damages has also been commenced by him.

The *Isaac Newton* has gone upon the dry dock, to be lengthened five feet longer than the *New World*, and is to be completed on the most magnificent scale by the opening of navigation in the Spring.

The New-York *Observer* has been greatly enlarged, and now is the largest newspaper in the world.

[Advertisement.]

A Perfumed Breath.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

Shaving Made Easy.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty Cents. For sale by Fetridge & Co., proprietors, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills—Dyspepsia Cured.—None need suffer while this truly invaluable remedy is at hand for their relief. As no stomach or liver complaint can long withstand their influence.

[Advertisement.]

A union of interests, or inducements to purchase a Winter supply of Under-garments and Hosiery, at Ray's Manufactory, No. [illegible] Bowery, near Grand-street.

The Goods are the very best in the market.

The Goods are the cheapest in the market.

The assortment the most complete ever offered to the public.

The change of season demands a change in garments.

The time is opportune for purchasing cheaply.

The Goods are represented honestly, shown cheerfully, and

Submitted to the unbiassed judgment of the customers.

[Advertisement.]

Reduction in Prices of Winter Clothing for Men and Boys.—Alfred Munroe & Co. have marked down their Men's and Boys' Overcoats, Business Coats, fancy Cassimere Pants, Vests, Velvet, Cashmere and Colored Silk Vests, and Gents' Traveling Shawls.

The above articles have been marked down from ten to twenty per cent. for the purpose of reducing the stock, to make room for Spring goods.

Alfred Munroe & Co., No. 441 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office, No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. Curtis will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

Housekeeper's White Goods.—Comprising Damask Table Linens, Richardson's Fine Shirtings and Sheetings; English and Domestic Long Cloths, 4x4 wide, at 6d. per yard. Also, Fine Muslin de laines (Chintz colors,) at 6d. per yards. Extra Persian Cloth, at 1s. per yard. To close out the stock these goods are marked down 50 per cent. below cost. Chas. Heard & Co., No. 301 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

The Snuff of the Day.—Durno's celebrated Catarrh Snuff has searching, soothing and healing qualities essentially different from all other Catarrh Snuff. For sale, by the single box, at all retail drug stores, wholesale, by S. Paul & Co., Hegeman, Clark & Co., Rushton, Coddington, and Barnes & Park, New-York City, and by Geo. P. Milne, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Cooper's Refined Sheet Isinglass—For Blanc Mange, Table Jellies, &c. A good and cheap article for confectioners', hotel and family use. To be obtained in large or small quantities (with directions for using) of the principal grocers and druggists throughout the United States.

Peter Cooper, No. 17 Burling-slip.

[Advertisement.]

$10,000.—A party having this amount to loan a newly organized Company, on real estate worth more than double the amount, can have the situation of Secretary and Treasurer at a liberal salary, provided satisfactory references can be given in regard to integrity and ability. Address Box No. 1,500 Lower Post-Office.

[Advertisement.]

The New Pen and Pencil, "Lownd's Patent," is of the most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver by Wilmarth, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—A monster performance will be given at this neat and well conducted Theatre to-night. No less than four pieces comprise the programme, viz.: "Female Privateer," "Mazulme," "Matteo Falcone," and "Mountain Sylph." Go early if you wish good places.

[Advertisement.]

Music at Reduced Prices.—Pianos and Melodeons from the best Boston and New-York Houses at great bargains. Second-hand Pianos at $60, $75 and $125; Melodeons at $40, $55 and $65. Music books, elegantly bound, at $5.

Horace Waters, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A Hint to Housekeepers.—Now is the season that warm rolls for breakfast are acceptable, but to have them wholesome, and suitable for the most delicate stomach, send to your grocers for a pound of James Pyle's Dietetic Saleratus, Dépôt No. 114 Warren-st.

[Advertisement.]

Robert Hunter, M. D., No. 828 Broadway, New-York.—Dr. Hunter devotes his attention exclusively to diseases of the throat and lungs, and the treatment of these by medicated inhalations. Hours for consultation from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

Gold Medal.—The only gold medal awarded for colored Photographs at the last Fair of the American Institute, was to Root, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street.

LONG ISLAND.

The Funeral of A. J. S. Degrauw.

The funeral of this young man, who was killed at the fire in Court-street, Brooklyn, Monday last, took place yesterday, and was the largest ever known in Brooklyn.

Michael Gorman.

It is now expected that this individual will be executed in the Kings County Jail on the 18th inst., the day to which his sentence was commuted.

IMPORTANT FROM ANTIGUA.

The Late Abduction of an American Seaman—The U. S. Sloop-of-War "Cyane" and H. B. M. Sloop-of-War "Medea" at Close Quarters.

We have already published an account of the rescue of a colored seaman (supposed to be a fugitive slave) from the American brig *Lounge*, by the authorities of Antigua. The affair, which took place on the 9th of November last, has since assumed no little importance. The Bermuda *Gazette* of Dec. 25 contains the following:

We hear from St. Thomas that the little fracas at Antigua, threatens to assume an importance not due to so trivial an occurrence. It seems that the American Government on receipt of the complaint of the captain whose vessel was invaded by the officials of Governor Hamilton, immediately dispatched the sloop of war *Cyane*, (24 guns,) of Nicaraguan renown, to the scene of the disturbance, intending to present them with the pleasing alternative of complying with the demands of General Pierce's Cabinet, whatever they might be, or of suffering the fate of Greytown. But, luckily, on her arrival at English Harbor, the *Cyane* found, much to her surprise, H. M. sloop-of-war *Medea* on the ground before her. One of the officers of the latter ship being sent on board the *Cyane*, Commander Fairfax, is reported to have informed him that he was most happy to see the Englishman as a private gentleman, but could have nothing to say to him in his official capacity, and furthermore, that he (Commander F.) would not salute the English flag until reparation was made to the American Government for the insult offered to the Stars and Stripes.

The *Cyane*, on entering the harbor, had taken a very menacing position in regard to the *Medea* and forts, but the *M.*, as soon as she had finished coaling, managed to place herself so as to put the *Cyane* in what would have been a very uncomfortable fix, had they come to blows.

Both parties, however, we believe, transformed themselves into diplomatists, with what success we have not been able to ascertain, but have understood that the quarrel has been transferred to a higher Court.

The *Cyane* left Antigua on the 15th or 16th December, and the *Medea* some twenty-four hours after.

Perhaps it may be considered as on the whole a fortunate coincidence that H. M. ship *Medea* was present when the *Cyane* reached Antigua.

It has been ascertained that the colored seaman taken from the American vessel at Antigua was not a slave as he at first represented himself to be.

Our files of Bermuda papers to the 25th ult. contain no other items of news.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, by Rev. S. P. Leeds, William M. Lewis and Catharine G., daughter of Roe Lockwood, Esq.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 10, by Rev. Dr. DeWitt, Charles W. Pierce, of Mecklenburg, N. Y., to Sabella B., daughter of the late David Bryson, of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 10, by Rev. Dr. Hotman, Lieut. John G. Reynolds, U. S. Revenue Marine, to Miss Euphemia Stonhall, daughter of Mr. James G. Stonhall.

At Red Mills, Putnam County, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 10, by Rev. R. F. Benedict, Rev. Joseph C. Foster to Mrs. Hannah H. Jackson.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 11, Margaret W., wife of James J. Higgins.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brothers, John W. and Charles P. Hope, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock, from her late residence, No. 10 [illegible]-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 10, Mrs. Phebe T., widow of Samuel H. Whitlock, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. D. D. Conover, No. 38 West [illegible]-st., on Monday afternoon next, at 2½ o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 10, Mary E., wife of Joseph Edwards, M. D.

The friends of deceased are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, corner of [illegible]-st. and [illegible]-av., this day, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 11, Augustus [illegible], in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 198 Stanton-st., on Sunday, the 13th, at 12½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

New-Brunswick, N. J., papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 10, at the residence of his daughter, Mr. Nicholas R. Peirsoll, aged 60 years and 1 day, of chronic asthma.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Typographical Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 86 Stanton-st., on Sunday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Jan. 11, William Wallace, son of David and Christina Caven, aged 1 year and 11 months.

Funeral from No. 14 Adelphi-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to which friends of the family are respectfully invited.

On Friday, Jan. 11, William Dumand, son of Elias, Jr., and Maria E. Wade, in the 20th year of his age.

Notice of his funeral will be given hereafter.

On Tuesday, Jan. 8, of convulsions, Isaac S. Taylor, infant son of E. and Lucy C. Taylor, aged 15 days.

In Hoboken, on Friday, Jan. 11, of scarlet fever, Edward Cromwell, in the 18th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his father, John Cromwell, No. 96 Bloomfield-st., on first day morning, the 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

At Staten Island, on Friday, Jan. 11, Ann Dashwood, wife of Thomas Battelle, aged 72 years.

Her funeral will take place at Trinity Church, on Monday morning, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock, to which the friends of the family are respectfully invited.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 10, Eliza M., wife of Henry Hurlburt, of Albany, and daughter of the late John D. Keese.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brothers-in-law, John O. Woodruff and D. R. Suydam, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 150 West 22d-st.

Utica and Albany papers please copy.

In the City of Albany, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at his residence, Mr. John Hendrickson, aged 79 years, 10 months, and 20 days.

Mr. H. was one of our oldest and most respectable citizens. He leaves a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Jan. 11.

$9,000 Missouri 6s.....c	83½	1150 Erie Railroad	[illegible]
56,000 do	83¾	450 do	[illegible]
10,000 do.....b60	84	100 do	[illegible]
4,000 Virginia 6s	96	100 do.....b30	53⅝
11,000 Ind. State 5s	86	500 do	[illegible]
1,000 Har. 1st M. B.s60	79	100 do	[illegible]
2,000 do	79½	100 do	[illegible]
2,000 do	79	50 Reading R. R.	[illegible]
500 Erie Bonds of '75	89½	100 do	[illegible]
1,000 do	89¾	50 do	[illegible]
5,000 Erie Bonds of '83	[illegible]	250 do	[illegible]
5,000 Ill. C. R.R. Bs	81½	100 do	[illegible]
5,000 do	81½	167 Clev. C. & Cin.	[illegible]
11,000 do	81½	50 Hudson R. R. R.	[illegible]
5,000 do	81½	100 do	[illegible]
3,000 do	81½	200 Mich. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
2,000 do	81½	115 do	[illegible]
500 N. Y. Cen. 7s	[illegible]	150 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	[illegible]
20 Del. & Hud. Can'l Co.	118	200 do	[illegible]
100 do	118	100 do	[illegible]
8 Continental Bank	105	24 do	[illegible]
17 Bank New-York	115	100 do	[illegible]
100 Nic. Transit Co.	24½	10 Panama Railroad	[illegible]
150 do	24½	100 do	[illegible]
500 do	24½	325 do	[illegible]
150 do	24½	100 do	[illegible]
100 do	24½	100 do	[illegible]
10 Penn. Coal Co.	[illegible]	7 do	[illegible]
900 do	[illegible]	153 do	[illegible]
1050 Cumb. Coal Co.	23½	750 Clev. & T. R. R.	[illegible]
500 do	24½	100 do	[illegible]
100 do	24½	100 do	[illegible]
200 do	23¾	200 do	[illegible]
167 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
200 Harlem Railroad	17½	105 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	[illegible]
200 do	[illegible]		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	[illegible]	200 Nicar. Trans. Co.	24½
2,000 Goshen Line Bs.	[illegible]	100 do	24½
250 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	[illegible]	100 do	24½
25 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
100 Panama R. R.	[illegible]	20 do	[illegible]
100 Chic. & Rock I. R. R.	[illegible]	50 Erie Railroad	[illegible]
100 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]

FRIDAY, Jan. 11—P. M.

The changes in Stock and Money affairs to-day are not important. The business in the former was to a moderate amount in the Road and Transit shares, with only a fractional variation in prices, either way, from the sales of Thursday. The sales of State and Railroad Bonds amount to $140,000, of which $65,000 was done in Missouris, as low as 83½ cash. Virginias, Indianas and Tennessees were a little weaker than at the previous transactions, while Illinois Centrals continue to sell freely every day at from 81¼@81½ ℔ cent. There was more than usual done to-day in several of the Western Road Stocks, though prices are not firmly supported, and in Panama, ex-dividend, at about par, equal to 106 before the dividend. The income account of this Road is as follows for the half year just closed:

Receipts and earnings for the year ending 30th of November last	$517,987 25
Expenses	222,330 00
Net earnings	295,617 25
Surplus 30th of June	3,306 27
Estimate of December earnings	106,360 00
Total earnings 31st of December	405,686 40
Dividend paid	280,077 00
Surplus	$125,608 80

The transactions in Foreign Exchange for the *Arago* were somewhat irregular, but generally for first-class bills within the range 108¼@108⅝ on London; 5.23¾@5.20 on Paris. The Southern mails are still behind, which fact would have told more decidedly on the market for Sterling, but for the closeness of Money. The Dry Goods entries this week add up over two and a half million in value. The regular Sub-Treasury balance now stands $2,801,702, against $1,993,761 at the close of last week. The first two weeks in the new year show an import of:

Foreign Cotton Goods	$2,062,583
Woolen Goods	1,683,736
Silk Goods	1,544,980
Total of three articles	$5,291,299
Against same weeks last year	1,909,056

The consumption of Foreign Goods in all the United States the past year, as set forth in the tables which accompany the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, show the following comparative results with the year ending June 30, 1854:

IMPORTS CONSUMED.

Year.	Imports consumed.	Population.	Consumption per capita.
1854	$279,712,187	25,750,000	$10 90
1855	233,020,227	26,500,000	8 79

LEADING FABRICS CONSUMED.

	1854.	1855.
Woolen goods	$31,119,654	$22,076,448
Cotton goods	32,477,106	15,742,983
Iron fabrics	28,268,241	23,945,274
Total of the three staples	$91,865,001	$61,764,645

LINENS AND SILKS CONSUMED.

	1854.	1855.
Manufactures of Silk	$28,820,684	$23,367,925
Silk and worsted	1,594,698	1,192,839
Embroideries of silk, &c.	Not separated	3,892,740
Manufactures of flax	10,682,998	8,617,165
Total silks and linens	$46,107,665	$36,971,684

WINES, BRANDIES, AND OTHER SPIRITS—IN CASKS.

	1854. Gallons.	1854. Value exp't duty.	1855. Gallons.	1855. Value exp't duty.
Madeira	126,391	$521,270	71,912	$46,445
Sherry	415,298	244,028	253,399	205,414
Sicily	68,870	22,121	197,799	63,259
Port	398,197	177,935	126,450	97,897
Claret	2,045,474	497,005	1,371,400	440,631
Other Red	1,884,888	450,195	1,519,505	480,965
White Wine	1,275,888	280,994	939,254	222,357
Brandy	2,152,266	2,322,344	1,024,497	1,497,262
Grain Spirits	1,197,234	364,560	1,120,642	373,150
Other spirits	389,888	128,803	387,273	151,378
Beer, ale and porter	1,095,625	530,542	1,264,268	743,257
Total	11,122,821	$5,220,591	8,546,796	$4,612,753

The duty on Foreign Wines, not included in the valuation of the foregoing, is 40 ℔ cent. *ad valorem*; the duty on Brandies and other distilled Spirits is *100 ℔ cent. ad valorem. The marked reduction in* the import of Brandies, as well as some descrip*tions of Wines, is the result of the short vintage* of 1854 in France and Portugal. The Wine tables of the Secretary do not embrace Champagne, imported in glass, which we find, on reference to another document, amounted in 1855 to 157,717 dozen, of the value, before payment of duty, of $909,922, and there were other Wines, in glass, to the value of $556,880: making the whole consumption of Foreign Wines and Spirits, for 1855, before duty:

In casks	$4,612,733
In bottles	1,476,252
Total	$6,089,985

The Dry Goods Import, for the present week at New-York, is $2,573,386, against $2,505,340 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,[illegible]	$[illegible]	[illegible]	$[illegible]	[illegible]	$34,714
Man. of Cotton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Silk	[illegible]	[illegible]	111	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Flax	[illegible]	[illegible]	116	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	137,995	221	77,648	[illegible]	14,[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total entered.......$2,573,386 Total marketed.....$2,[illegible]

The *Canada's* mails from Europe to Dec. 22, which are a week behind, on account of the stormy passage of the steamer to Halifax and Boston, were delivered, this evening, at the New-York Post-Office, though not in season for distribution to the merchants generally. There is little that is new, after the Halifax summary by telegraph, in the papers or circulars. The Markets at London and Liverpool are dull, and the inquiry and rates for Money decidedly active and dear. The private bankers were allowing 5 ℔ cent. on deposits, and getting from 6 to 7½ on paper. The Bank of England rates, 6 ℔ cent., 60 days, and 7 for longer date, remain unchanged. The condition of the Bank, on the exhibit of Dec. 15, shows an improvement over the previous statement, though the publication of the report was preceded by the following announcement from the London *Daily News*, which, if true, is calculated to qualify the strength shown by the report. We find no reference to the fact stated about the Turkish loan in any other London journal:

"The public will probably be surprised to learn that, of the total amount of £4,000,000 which has been paid upon the Turkish £5,000,000 loan, only £1,500,000 has yet been applied to the service of the Ottoman Government. The remainder, or £2,500,000, is lying at the Bank of England, comprised under the head of 'other deposits.' The total amount of this item, as stated in the last published Bank return, was £11,710,188. The aggregate of the coin and bullion held by the Bank, it will be remembered, was also stated at £11,079,578. The knowledge that the heavy amount of £2,500,000 (in addition to the £1,131,209 which has yet to be paid upon the loan) must ere long be remitted in gold to Constantinople, is calculated to render the Bank Directors very cautious, and points decidedly to a continuance of the tightness of the money market. We understand that the decrease of £147,289 exhibited in the coin and bullion in the last balance-sheet, in face of the purchase by the Bank of a large amount of Australian gold, was occasioned by a remittance on account of this loan."

From the London Times, Dec. 21.

The demand for money at the Bank of England is heavy, but scarcely more so than was anticipated for the close of the year. According to the last return the bullion was only £150,000 less than in October, when they resolved upon their existing rates, and, as the additional note issue of £475,000 just authorized, will enable them to dispense with a corresponding amount of gold without leaving them in a worse position, as far as their power of accommodating the public is concerned, than they were in at that period, there is no reason to presume that the present requirements upon them are such as to call for any immediate check. With regard to the future, the approaching termination of the payments on the Turkish Loan is a favorable feature, and, although the absorption of specie on the Continent may be resumed, considerable supplies can be looked for to enable us to meet it. From Mexico a very large sum is due, fresh arrivals from Australia are now to be expected at any time, and, according to the last advices from New-York, it is not unlikely that the next steamer or the succeeding ones may bring us some amounts from that City.

The latest report in the annexed movement of the Bank is on the enlarged basis of Bank Note circulation, viz., £14,475,000 Public Securities, instead of £14,000,000, which partly accounts for the increase in the Notes unemployed:

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
July 7	£13,328,806	£10,412,[illegible]	£17,[illegible]
July 14	12,681,023	9,[illegible]	17,[illegible]
July 21	12,706,160	9,[illegible]	16,[illegible]
July 28	12,912,[illegible]	8,781,145	16,[illegible]
Aug. 4	13,[illegible]	8,[illegible]	16,[illegible]
Aug. 11	14,[illegible]	9,[illegible]	16,[illegible]
Aug. 18	14,[illegible]	8,[illegible]	16,[illegible]
Aug. 25	14,[illegible]	8,[illegible]	15,[illegible]
Sept. 1	15,[illegible]	8,[illegible]	15,[illegible]
Sept. 8	16,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	14,[illegible]
Sept. 15	17,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	14,[illegible]
Sept. 22	18,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	13,[illegible]
Sept. 29	19,[illegible]	6,[illegible]	12,[illegible]
Oct. 6	19,791,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	12,[illegible]
Oct. 13	19,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	11,[illegible]
Oct. 20	19,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	11,[illegible]
Oct. 27	18,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	11,[illegible]
Nov. 3	18,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	11,[illegible]
Nov. 10	17,879,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	11,[illegible]
Nov. 17	17,787,150	5,[illegible]	11,[illegible]
Nov. 24	18,651,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	11,[illegible]
Dec. 1	18,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	11,[illegible]
Dec. 8	18,141,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	11,[illegible]
Dec. 15	18,880,761	[illegible]	11,[illegible]

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 14th inst.

December.	For Money. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Saturday, 15	shut	shut	shut	88⅞	89¼	[illegible]
Monday, 17	shut	shut	shut	88⅞	89¼	[illegible]
Tuesday, 18	shut	shut	shut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wed'day, 19	shut	shut	shut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursd'y, 20	shut	shut	shut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday, 21	shut	shut	shut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In reference to American Stocks the circulars correspond in quoting a tame market. Mr. Satterthwaite writes:

"There has been an inactive market for American Stocks during the past week. Transactions have been few and unimportant, and prices remain almost without change. The low prices from New-York by the last mail have checked purchases on this side. Erie Third Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds are rather freely offered, the supply being in excess of the demand."

The Circular of Baring Brothers, remarks:

"American Stocks continue in limited demand, and quotations, in consequence, are nominal. United States 6s of 1868, Bonds, 108, buyers. Alabama Sterling 6s, 91. Massachusetts Sterling 5s, 98@99. Maryland Sterling 5s, 90@92. Virginia Sterling 5s, 84@85; 6s, 86@88. Tennessee 6s, 86. New-Orleans City 6s, 75, ex div. Pennsylvania State 5s, Certificates, 73@74; Bonds, 78@79; Central Railroad 6s, 88@90 for 1st Mortgage. Illinois Central 7s, 74@76; Freeland, 75@77. New-York and Erie 7s, 75. Canada 6s, 110@110½. Nova Scotia 6s, 105@105½."

On the general look of Money and the Manufacturing interest, the well-informed Liverpool circular of A. Dennistoun & Co., reports:

"The thoughts of all Europe are once more turned in the direction of peace. Overtures approved by England and France have, it is understood, been forwarded within the last few days by Austria to the Court of Russia, and the answer of Russia, which may not, however, be received for some weeks, is anxiously looked for. In the meantime the Stock markets of London and Paris are steady at a slight decline on the highest rates current about a fortnight ago. Consols close 88¼ to ⅜ ex div. for the account. The Money market is again rather more stringent, though no change can be quoted in the rates of discount. There have been no arrivals of Gold, and, in the absence of such, some parcels have been taken for export from the Bank. Trade in general is in the same quiet state, in which it has been, since the cessation of the speculative movement early in November. At Manchester, stocks are reported to be very moderate, and producers to be full of orders; yet it is found *impossible to obtain any but the most trivial ad*vance in price, and both Spinners and Manufacturers complain of the generally unremunerative state of the trade."

The Grain and Flour market at Liverpool was somewhat unsettled. At the last market-day, a good number of millers were in attendance from a distance, expecting to buy at a material reduction, but being disappointed in the views of holders, a small business resulted. The decline is 3d. on Wheat and 1s. on Flour. More animation was looked for after the holidays. Indian Corn in steady demand at 43s. 6d.@44s. for Yellow and Mixed parcels. No White Corn on the market—it would bring 58s. to 55s., according to one of the circulars. In the Provision line, there was more doing in Bacon at 58s. The French and Irish packers were offering Pork 10s. cheaper than American. Lard scarce and wanted at 70s. Beef quite neglected. Cheese dull and irregular. The best feature in the Cotton trade is the continued firmness in Goods and Yarns at Manchester, which *holds the market for the raw material steady at* Liverpool, though the weekly sales are falling below the receipts. *The stock of American Dec. 21* was 129,980, against 271,230 at same date in 1854, *and the total stock 313,540, against 525,990 bales.*

BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD—THIRD QUARTER.

	1855.	1854.
October	$[illegible] 84	$[illegible] 53
November	[illegible] 46	357,[illegible]
December	441,[illegible] 61	393,[illegible] 16
Total	$1,[illegible] 85	$1,[illegible] 64

The State Treasurer of Illinois paid out at Springfield on the 1st January $595,000 on the principal of the Public Debt, being 35 ℔ cent. on the amount of Bonds of the old Improvement [illegible]

Stock then presented. The New-York [illegible]

The Republic Fire Insurance Company, on the mutual plan, have divided 40 ℔ cent. of their premiums of 1855 to policy holders, and have declared 6½ ℔ cent. in scrip and cash to the holders of the subscribed capital. The Ocean Mutual [illegible], on the business of nine months, has made a scrip division of 25 ℔ cent., so as to begin their fiscal year with the 1st January.

STATE DEBT OF OHIO.

Five per cent. stock, for 1856	[illegible]
Five per cent. stock, for 1860	1,[illegible]
Total five per cent.	$1,[illegible]
Six per cent. stock, 1856	[illegible]
Six per cent. stock, 1860	[illegible]
Six per cent. stock, 1870	[illegible]
Six per cent. stock, 1875	[illegible]
Total six per cent.	[illegible]
Total Foreign Debt	[illegible]
Domestic bonds bearing interest	[illegible]
Domestic bonds not bearing interest	[illegible]
Total domestic	[illegible]
Total Foreign and Domestic	[illegible]

Philadelphia Iron Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 11.

Extensive inquiries are made for Pig Iron for future delivery, but no new sales. [illegible] sale of 6,000 tons is not credited. [illegible] 200 tons, at $23, $25 and $24 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Other descriptions quiet, but firm.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Cotton—Sales, two days, 20,000 bales. Middling firm, at 9c. [illegible] fair at 9c. Molasses 36@[illegible]. [illegible] of Cotton to Havre, 1⅛c.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Sales to-day 3,000 bushels of Madison County Barley at $1 [illegible].

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—Friday—First Board—[illegible] [illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.... 4 [illegible] | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 16 | Gov. Island 9 [illegible] | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, JAN. 11.

Cleared.

Ships Havana, Adams, Londonderry, [illegible]; [illegible] Crockett (clipper,) Spencer, Liverpool, [illegible] [illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond and Petersburg, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. Reports large quantities of ice in the lower Bay [illegible] [illegible]

Below.

One ship. The bark [illegible]

Sailed.

Ship Columbia, Hutchinson, for Liverpool. Bark Scio, Patterson, Constantinople; schr. [illegible] Higgins, Matanzas.

Miscellaneous.

The pilot boat New-York, No. 5, when about 5 miles from Sandy Hook, yesterday, [illegible] hailed by a man on board the schr. Orin Cowl, [illegible] [illegible] and is consigned to White & Duncan, of this City. [illegible]

Disasters.

Capt. Hill, of bark Mariel, arrived at this port yesterday, from Bermuda, reports: The schooner Eagle, Masters, hence for Bermuda, was lost at sea; captain and crew saved; part of the crew were brought to Bermuda in a foreign vessel bound to Havana.

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]